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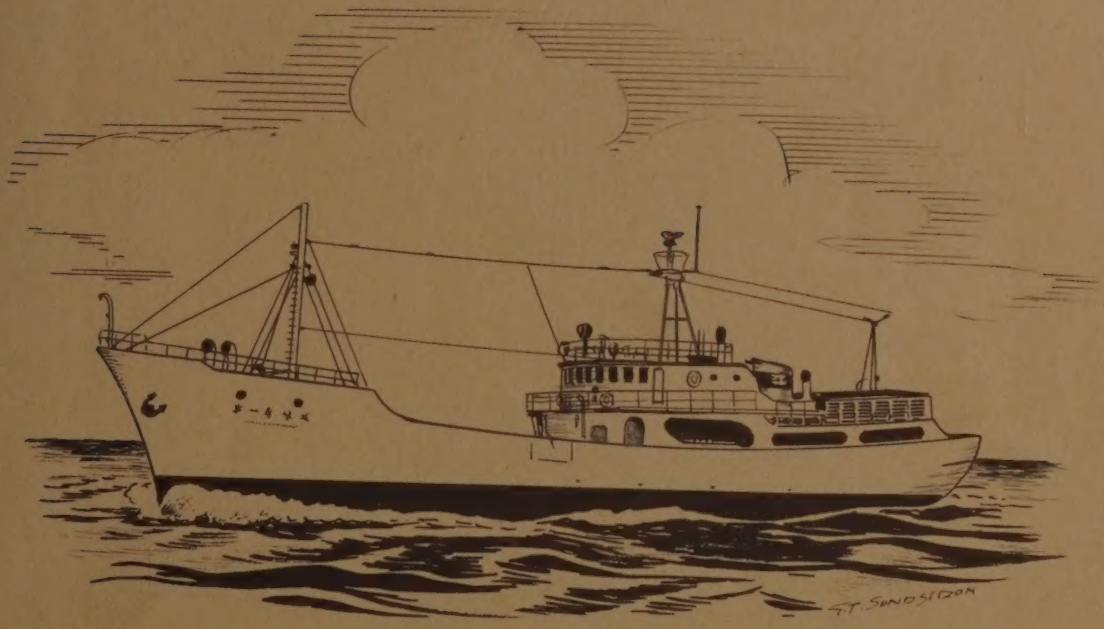
JAPANESE FISHERIES BASED IN OVERSEAS AREAS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

FISHERY LEAFLET 485

COVER

LONG LINER OF ADVANCED DESIGN TYPICAL OF THE VESSELS BEING USED IN THE JAPANESE OVERSEAS FISHERIES FOR TUNA.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FRED A. SEATON, SECRETARY
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, ARNIE J. SUOMELA, COMMISSIONER
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES, DONALD L. McKERNAN, DIRECTOR

JAPANESE FISHERIES BASED IN OVERSEAS AREAS

PREPARED BY THE

BRANCH OF SPECIAL REPORTS
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH SERVICES

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
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PREFACE

THE INFORMATION AND DATA CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TOGETHER FROM MANY SOURCES, INCLUDING DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES EMBASSY AND CONSULAR POSTS; TRADE JOURNALS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES; JAPANESE OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE JAPANESE FISHERIES AGENCY; AND NEWSPAPER REPORTS FROM JAPAN AS WELL AS OTHER COUNTRIES. MANY OF THE REPORTS DEALING WITH OVERSEAS JOINT OPERATIONS ARE INCOMPLETE OR CONFLICTING. IN SOME CASES AN ACCORD WAS REACHED ON A JOINT OPERATION IN 1956 OR 1957, BUT MORE RECENT INFORMATION IS LACKING TO INDICATE WHETHER UNFORESEEN OBSTACLES AROSE TO PREVENT THE OPERATION, OR WHETHER IT IS STILL IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OR IS ACTUALLY IN PRODUCTION. THESE CASES ARE NOTED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATION UNDER THE REFERENCE COUNTRY IN THE SECTION, "OVERSEAS OPERATIONS BY COUNTRIES."

CERTAIN JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS OPERATE FROM BASES IN ONE COUNTRY FOR A LIMITED TIME, CHANGING BASE THEN TO ANOTHER COUNTRY. BECAUSE OF THESE FREQUENT CHANGES AND THE LACK IN OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF SPECIFIC LISTINGS OF VESSELS AND CATCH BY GIVEN AREAS, INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT CANNOT BE CONSIDERED COMPLETE AND ACCURATE. LISTS SUCH AS THOSE IN THE TABLES ARE NECESSARILY APPROXIMATIONS, AND PRESENTED TO SHOW THE GENERAL MAGNITUDE OF JAPANESE OVERSEAS-BASED OPERATIONS.

DATA ON THE CATCHES MADE BY THESE OPERATIONS ARE FRAGMENTARY. IN MOST CASES THE CATCHES OF JOINT COMPANIES ARE BELIEVED INCLUDED WITH THOSE OF THE FOREIGN COUNTRY. IN OTHER INSTANCES THE CATCHES MAY BE FERRIED BACK TO JAPAN OR LANDED IN THE FOREIGN COUNTRY AS A DIRECT EXPORT; THESE CATCHES ARE THEN INCLUDED IN JAPANESE OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

JAPANESE FISHERIES BASED IN OVERSEAS AREAS

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Table 2.--Japanese fishing vessels based in foreign countries

Figure

Figure 1.--Japanese fisheries based in overseas areas

DEVELOPMENT OF OVERSEAS-BASED FISHERIES

During World War II most of the large Japanese fishing vessels were destroyed. Consequently, few high-seas operations could be conducted until large vessels were built and the SCAP (MacArthur) Line imposed by Allied authorities in 1946 was relaxed. Although the SCAP Line was changed at various times to enlarge Japanese fishing areas, these changes did not permit the Japanese to fish distant offshore waters freely. With the end of the Occupation in 1952, the Japanese began to develop high-seas operations on a large scale.

As the Japanese fishing fleet expanded and Japanese vessels began to fish waters more distant from their home shores they found some areas closed which had been fished intensively by them before World War II. The major restrictions placed by foreign nations on Japanese fishing operations have been along the Chinese and Korean coasts, in the Sea of Okhotsk, in the North Pacific off Kamchatka, and in the Arafura Sea pearl-shell fishery. The countries involved claimed that these restrictions were necessary in the interest of conservation of species of limited production or to reserve fishing grounds for their own nationals. In some cases the restrictions were involved in international political policy.

These restrictions and other factors, such as the concentration of fishing in the already overcrowded areas near the homeland, gave impetus to the building of large vessels for distant operations. New fishing grounds were sought and the Japanese fisheries expanded to new high-seas areas of the world. As distances increased from the fishing grounds to the homeland, bases abroad were sought and fishery operations based overseas came into existence.

Joint overseas fishing enterprises have been sponsored primarily to invest Japanese capital in areas where rich fishery resources exist, to relieve pressure on Japanese resources by removing vessels and fishermen from the coastal fisheries, to foster emigration, and to reduce the cost of operating large vessels in overseas areas by providing them with bases nearer the fishing grounds.

The overseas fishery agreements are on a basis of (1) joint companies to conduct fishing and processing operations, (2) contracts or concessions to supply fishery products to local markets or processing plants or for export, (3) technical assistance, (4) exploratory fishing, (5) refueling or transshipment bases, or (6) selling directly in a foreign port fish taken by high-seas operations. A single agreement in a foreign country may consist of one or more of these arrangements. Some joint fishing enterprises are conducted at the request of a foreign country to train nationals in modern fishery methods and provide fishery products for the local market or

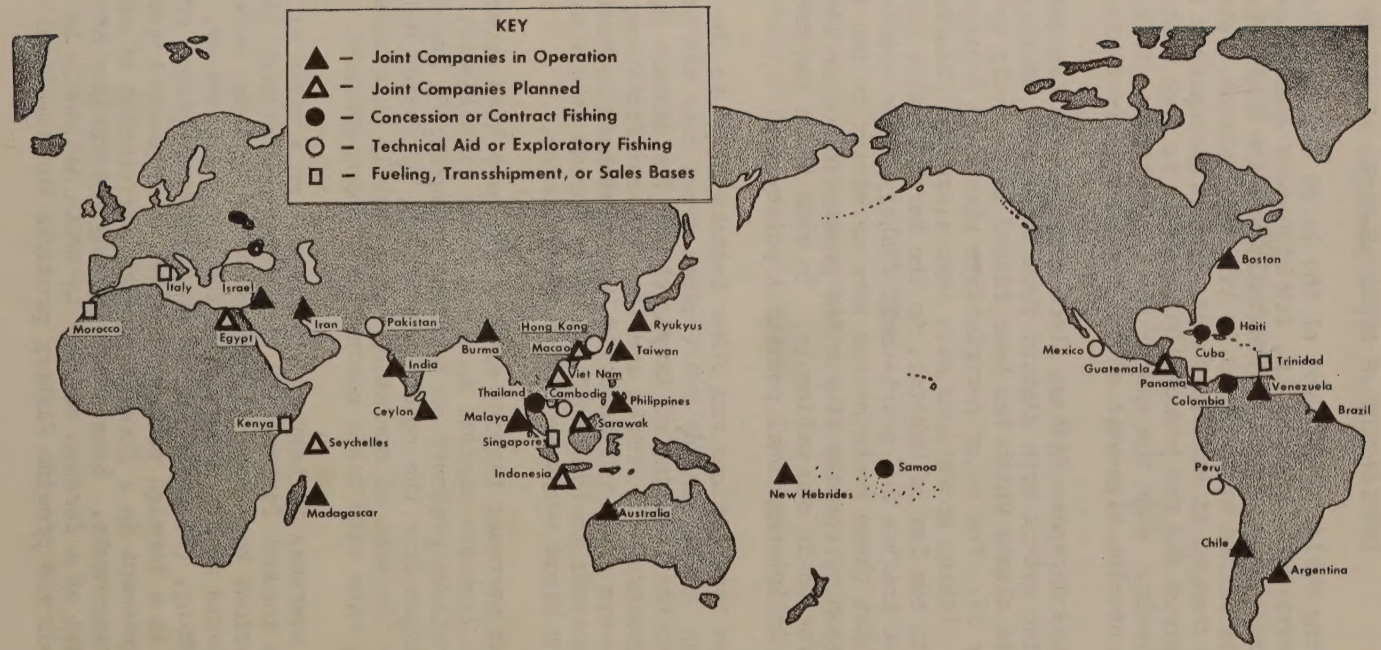

FIGURE 1.--**JAPANESE FISHERIES BASED IN OVERSEAS AREAS.** THE SYMBOLS SHOWN REPRESENT THE PRINCIPAL OR ONLY ACTIVITY IN EACH COUNTRY; IN MOST CASES MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF OPERATION IS CONDUCTED IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

for export. Some have been established primarily to explore the possibility of tuna fishing in waters distant from Japan.

Recent information indicates that joint fishery companies are actually in operation in about 15 countries, principally in Asia and Latin America (figure 1). Joint companies involve capital participation by foreign interest, private or government, with the Japanese furnishing technical direction, vessels and gear, and frequently processing machinery. For example, in Brazil, as many as nine proposals have been reported in different stages of implementation. Some are in the research and investigation stage or are pending capitalization or government approval.

A concession may be in the form of a contract to supply raw material to a processing plant as Japanese fishing vessels are doing in the operation in Samoa, or supplying fish to a local market and the export trade as in the contract in Haiti.

Japanese fishery experts and expeditions have been furnished to underdeveloped countries on request and have cooperated with the technical assistance activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. In a few cases the Japanese have obtained fishing rights in coastal areas in exchange for technical assistance in processing and marketing fishery products.

Refueling and transshipment bases, such as the operation at Mombasa, Kenya, may be for purposes of avoiding a long voyage to the homeland. The operation involves only the purchase of provisions and fuel and the transfer of catches to a refrigerator ship for ferrying back to Japan. At bases such as Italian ports, the catch is sold within a quota and under permit; the ships refuel and return to the fishing grounds. The contract in Haiti embraces, in addition to supplying fish locally, the sale of tuna for transshipment to a cannery in Puerto Rico.

The Japan Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Association, founded in 1956, reported that by mid-1958 there were 38 active overseas projects employing 130 vessels. These included 12 joint enterprises, 9 programs of supplying vessels or technical guidance, 16 foreign-based fishing operations, and 1 arrangement for direct export. At that time it was estimated that nearly as many more projects were in various stages of implementation.

Japanese overseas fishery enterprises in one or more of their many forms are now in operation or planned in more than 35 countries. These enterprises cover wide and diversified fields of fishery endeavor, and are conducted in most of the oceans of the world (table 1). Approximately 200 Japanese fishing vessels are at present based in

TABLE 1. LOCATION AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY OF JAPANESE FOREIGN-BASED VESSELS, AS OF 1958

COUNTRY	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	AREA OF OPERATION
ARGENTINA	TUNA, SHRIMP, CRAB, FISHMEAL, BOTTOM FISH	SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
AUSTRALIA	PEARL CULTURE	COASTAL WATERS OF NORTHWEST AUSTRALIA
BRAZIL	TUNA, BOTTOM FISH, SHRIMP SARDINES, WHALING	SOUTH AND CENTRAL ATLANTIC
BURMA	PEARL CULTURE AND BOTTOM FISH	BAY OF BENGAL
CAMBODIA 1/	MARKET FISHING	SOUTH CHINA SEA
CEYLON	TUNA AND BOTTOM FISH	INDIAN OCEAN
CHILE	TUNA, BOTTOM FISH, FISH-MEAL, WHALING	SOUTHEAST PACIFIC
COLOMBIA	TUNA	CARIBBEAN SEA
CUBA	TUNA	CARIBBEAN AND ATLANTIC
EGYPT 1/	SARDINES, TUNA	MEDITERRANEAN SEA AND RED SEA
GUATEMALA 1/	TUNA AND BOTTOM FISH	PACIFIC OCEAN AND CARIBBEAN SEA
HAITI	TUNA AND BOTTOM FISH	ATLANTIC OCEAN AND CARIBBEAN SEA
HONG KONG	BOTTOM FISH	SOUTH CHINA SEA
INDIA	BOTTOM FISH	INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA 1/	TUNA, SARDINES, FISHMEAL	EAST INDIAN OCEAN, JAVA SEA
IRAN	TUNA, SHRIMP, BOTTOM FISH, FISHMEAL	PERSIAN GULF AND ARABIAN SEA

TABLE 1. LOCATION AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY OF JAPANESE FOREIGN-BASED VESSELS, AS OF 1958

(CONTINUED)

COUNTRY	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	AREA OF OPERATION
ISRAEL	TUNA, BOTTOM FISH, FISHMEAL, PEARL CULTURE	EASTERN ATLANTIC AND RED SEA
ITALY	TUNA	ATLANTIC OCEAN
MACAO	(1)	EAST AND SOUTH CHINA SEAS
MADAGASCAR 1/	TUNA	WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN
MALAYA	TUNA	INDIAN OCEAN
MOROCCO	TUNA	EASTERN ATLANTIC OCEAN
NEW HEBRIDES	TUNA	SOUTH AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN
PAKISTAN 1/	SHRIMP	BAY OF BENGAL
PHILIPPINES	TUNA, MACKEREL, SARDINES, FISHMEAL, PEARL CULTURE	WESTERN PACIFIC, SOUTH CHINA SEA
RYUKYU ISLANDS	PEARL CULTURE	COASTAL WATERS OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
SAMOA	TUNA	SOUTH AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN
SARAWAK 1/	TUNA	SOUTH CHINA SEA AND EASTERN INDIAN OCEAN
SINGAPORE 1/	TUNA AND BOTTOM FISH	INDIAN OCEAN
THAILAND 1/	TUNA	WESTERN PACIFIC AND EASTERN INDIAN OCEAN
VENEZUELA	TUNA AND BOTTOM FISH	CARIBBEAN SEA
VIET NAM	BOTTOM FISH	SOUTH CHINA SEA

1/ OPERATION NOT YET SETTLED, OR PRESENT STATUS UNKNOWN.

foreign countries and engaged in joint operations, concession fishing, or in training or investigational work. About 140 of these are tuna vessels (table 2), most of them in the long-line fishery. Some of these vessels are fishing for existing plants in foreign countries. The areas of overseas tuna activity are principally the Indian, the South, Central, and Eastern Pacific, and the South and Central Atlantic Oceans. Tuna processing plants are in operation, building, or planned in about 15 countries. Other processing plants in operation, under construction, or planned include sardine canneries, shrimp and crab canneries and freezing plants, fishmeal plants, and freezers to handle edible fish caught in the trawl fishery and consumed locally.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

Japanese governmental control and sponsorship of all overseas fishery operations is exercised to a greater degree than in other countries. This supervision of the industry by government is recognized abroad as having played an important part in the expansion of Japanese overseas fishing. Control and sponsorship is exercised through the Japanese Fisheries Agency and the Japan Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Society. Bilateral agreements, however, involve Japanese private fishing companies and the fishing interests of a number of countries throughout the world.

The Japanese Government controls overseas fishing operations chiefly through licensing fishing operators and by limiting the number of licenses in some areas. In order to prevent a disruption of prices through local market gluts, competition with exports from the Japanese homeland, and resistance leading to restrictive legislation and tariff in other countries, the Government of Japan, through its Japanese Fisheries Agency, has applied total quota limits for export. Each fishery company engaged in direct overseas landings in foreign countries is assigned a part of the quota for the countries in which its catch is landed. Joint Japanese-foreign enterprises are not included in this quota or license system as the fishery is considered a part of the foreign country's national product.

The Japanese Fisheries Agency, in consultation with the Foreign Office and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, has worked out broad policy lines to be followed in the matter of direct delivery of tuna abroad by Japanese fishing boats and for export to the United States. These policies are embodied in the following:

(1) Permission to land fish abroad will be granted separately for each trip after consultation with the two ministries mentioned above; this is not applicable to landings at Samoa and at Espíritu Santo, New Hebrides.

TABLE 2. JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS BASED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	TUNABOATS	TRAWLERS	OTHER 1/	TOTAL
ARGENTINA	4	4	-	8
AUSTRALIA	-	-	1	1
BRAZIL	9	4	3	16
BURMA	-	4	7	11
CAMBODIA 2/	2	-	-	2
CEYLON	2	-	-	2
CHILE	2	5	2	9
COLOMBIA	1	-	-	1
CUBA	1	-	-	1
HAITI	3	-	-	3
INDIA	1	4	-	5
INDONESIA 2/	2	-	-	2
IRAN	1	3	4	8
ISRAEL	3	-	-	3
ITALY	16	-	-	16
MALAYA	10	-	-	10
MOROCCO	1	-	-	1
NEW HEBRIDES	12	-	-	12
PAKISTAN	-	-	2	2
PANAMA	1	-	-	1
PHILIPPINES	6	-	-	6
RYUKYU ISLANDS	-	-	(2)	(2)
SAMOA	56	-	-	56
SARAWAK 2/	2	-	-	2
SINGAPORE	-	6	-	6
TAIWAN	4	-	2	6
THAILAND	-	4	-	4
TRINIDAD	1	-	-	1
VENEZUELA	2	2	-	4
VIET NAM 2/	-	6	-	6
TOTALS	142	42	21	205

NOTE: LIST INCLUDES VESSELS ACTUALLY IN OPERATION AND VESSELS FOR WHICH PLANS AND AGREEMENTS WERE DEFINITELY CONCLUDED BETWEEN 1954 AND MARCH 1959; IN SOME INSTANCES RECENT INFORMATION IS LACKING AS TO WHETHER THE VESSELS ARE STILL IN OPERATION.

1/ INCLUDES PURSE SEINERS, PEARLING VESSELS, SHRIMP TRAWLERS, AND WHALING BOATS.

2/ RECENT INFORMATION ON DEVELOPMENTS NOT AVAILABLE.

(2) Permission will not be granted where it might impede development of the Japanese domestic tuna fishing industry and export trade.

(3) No landings abroad will be permitted which are not in accord with export regulations applied within Japan.

(4) Permission will be granted only where the price appears to balance properly with the price of tuna exported from Japan.

(5) In the case of vessels fishing in the Atlantic, permission will be limited to vessels which, before sailing from Japan, had been granted permission to deliver fish abroad for export elsewhere than to the United States.

(6) Transfer of catches from one vessel to another will not be permitted.

These policies were put in effect on September 2, 1958. However, clause no. 5 came under attack by fishing companies in Japan as contradictory to the principle of fair trade. It is reported that on November 8, 1958, this clause was rescinded.

Although almost all overseas operations, including those of an exploratory nature, are conducted by large Japanese companies, the government has had a considerable research program of its own. In the Japanese fiscal year 1956, the budget for the Fisheries Agency allocated ¥196,586,000 (US$546,072) for the development of new overseas fishing grounds and ¥13,817,000 (US$38,380) for the promotion of overseas fishing. In the fiscal year 1957, the respective amounts were ¥196,363,000 (US$545,453) and ¥20,516,000 (US$56,989). The budget for the fiscal year 1958 allotted $552,424 for the control and guidance of fisheries in distant waters and the development of new fishing grounds, and $14,193 for the promotion of foreign-based fisheries. The budget request for the fiscal year 1959 had large increases for these items -- $981,356 and $172,800, respectively.

TYPES OF OVERSEAS FISHERIES

Joint Companies

Overseas fishing enterprises consisting of joint companies are established by agreements which involve Japanese and foreign capital participation. Since 1952, agreements have been made by the Japanese in many parts of the globe, particularly in areas where they feel that the resources of the sea have not been fully utilized.

Before action on an agreement is initiated, technical investigation of resources is often made by Japanese survey ships and teams of experts.

The fishermen of many countries where Japanese companies negotiate agreements have no training in modern fishing techniques or in the handling of catches on the high seas. Therefore, it is usual for local authorities to insist that the agreements contain clauses covering the training of local fishermen in Japanese fishing techniques. Japanese fishermen and their families are sometimes settled permanently as immigrants in a foreign port, with the permission and sometimes at the request of the local government.

Negotiations may first be carried out privately between a Japanese company and a foreign company. Should operations be planned in the territorial waters of the foreign country, fishing rights are sought from the local government. Permission may be withheld for a number of reasons, for example, fear of foreign competition or the desire to protect local fishermen's rights, but may be readily given by a country developing its fisheries and eager to improve its fishing techniques and potential. Frequently, the joint operation is sought by the foreign government, or by private enterprise at the instigation of the government, in order to develop unused or underexploited areas or fisheries.

Japanese participation in a joint operation generally consists of supplying vessels and crews. Materials for shore installations in the foreign country may be imported from Japan; this may be financed with company funds or with foreign-government funds, as is the case where a project falls within the framework of a five-year development plan. The number of Japanese vessels and crews operating under joint agreements varies with the scope of the project. Some of the larger operations employ as many as 200 fishermen and 10 vessels. Besides participating in fishing operations, the Japanese sometimes operate cold-storage, freezing, and canning plants.

Three of the largest of these multipurpose operations are those established at Recife, Brazil; at Espíritu Santo, New Hebrides; and on Abadan Island, Iran. Another large-scale project proposed by the Thai Government concerns the building of a base on Terutao Island (off the west coast of Thailand); this project has not been implemented as yet. About 10 such large projects are either in the planning stage or in operation. Some, such as the plants in Brazil, will supply local markets principally; others, such as the Terutao Island and the New Hebrides plants, will handle fish principally for export.

Capital investment is a salient feature of joint fishery agree-

ments. The companies are usually stock companies in which the foreign partner has the major share, the rest being held by an established Japanese fishing company. Among the countries offering immigration facilities to Japanese fishermen and their families in connection with joint companies or special contracts are Colombia, Brazil, and Iran. Most countries, however, do not offer immigration permits; contracts seldom run for more than two years, by which time the local fishermen are expected to have acquired Japanese fishing techniques. In some foreign countries fishing operations by non-nationals must by law revert to nationals after a certain period of time, or the vessels must be transferred from foreign registry.

Concession or Contract Fishing

Local capital is not invested in a concession, but the Japanese are given rights to base and operate vessels in a foreign country. For example, the Japanese are sometimes accorded fishing rights in territorial waters with the stipulation in a contract that a certain quota of the catch shall be sold in the local markets. In other instances, the Japanese may fish under contract to a foreign firm, as in the American Samoan operation; the fish are landed at a given port and sold to a local processing plant.

In another type of agreement, the local government permits Japanese fishing vessels to operate from a local port, but the catch is divided on a percentage basis. An example is one agreement whereby Thailand receives 25 percent of the catch and the Japanese the remaining 75 percent.

In a few instances, special concessions extending for several years have been granted Japanese fishing companies to operate vessels from local ports. An example is the concession in Haiti whereby a Japanese company has a 25-year exclusive right to export from Haitian ports fishery products caught on the high seas; the company is also required to develop coastal fisheries and to supply fish to the local market.

Technical Assistance

Overseas operations involving technical assistance are generally initiated at the request of a foreign government or a fishing company desiring the services of Japanese technical experts. The requests are usually made by countries which do not have local fishermen so highly trained as the Japanese and are looking for new fishing grounds to increase catches for the local market or for export.

In the last few years requests for technical assistance have come from such countries as India, Mexico, Cuba, the Dominican

Republic, Cambodia, Taiwan, and Brazil. In most cases, technical assistance has been requested to train foreign nationals in fishing methods and pearl culture as part of a joint operation. An example of this is at Eilat Bay on the Gulf of Aqaba where instruction in pearl cultivation is being given Israeli fishermen through a joint operation.

Supply, Transshipment, and Sales Bases

With the expansion of distant Japanese fishing operations, the urgent need arose for bases where vessels can refuel, put in for repairs, and transship catches for delivery at home ports in Japan or at foreign ports. A supply base established within a radius of a few hundred miles from the area of fishing operations enables Japanese vessels to fish for an entire season without interruption, and great economies can be effected in fuel consumption.

These arrangements are of two types and are not joint operations involving foreign participation:

(1) At sales ports, the catch of a Japanese fishing voyage may be sold to local people as direct export from Japan. This is possible only where the country permits landings of foreign-caught fish by foreign-flag vessels.

(2) At supply bases, the Japanese fishing vessels may refuel and obtain provisions; they may also transfer their catches to a Japanese carrier vessel for shipment to Japan, or to a foreign carrier for sale in another country.

Sales have been made in Trinidad and Panama by Japanese vessels fishing the western Atlantic, Caribbean, and eastern Pacific. Transshipment is then made by the buyer to processing plants in the United States. Haiti has been used also as a transshipment base to a processing plant in Puerto Rico.

Some tuna boats fishing in the eastern Atlantic and off the west coast of Africa use as bases Italian ports, notably Genova, Napoli, Bari, Ancona, and Venice. At these ports they sell their catches as direct export to Italy, refuel and provision, and return to the Atlantic fishing grounds, or to the Indian Ocean and thence back to Japan.

In 1956 an arrangement was made with the Government of Singapore for Japanese tuna boats in the Indian Ocean to refuel, replenish supplies, and transship their catch to carrier vessels, but not to sell any part of their catch in Singapore.

Another example of this type of base is at Mombasa, Kenya. This port is used by Japanese vessels fishing in the western Indian Ocean, especially off the Seychelles, Madagascar, and the coast of Somalia. The vessels can refuel, provision, and transfer catches to refrigerated carriers, which ferry the fish back to Japan. There is no local sale of the catch.

OVERSEAS OPERATIONS BY COUNTRIES

Argentina

Several Japanese firms have established joint fishery companies in Argentina. In 1955, the first of these companies operated two trawlers in the Argentine trawl fishery. Since that time other Japanese fishing companies have been accorded permission by the Argentine Government to form joint Japanese-Argentine enterprises for the exploitation of tuna, shrimp, centolla crab, and fishmeal. A fish cannery in southern Tierra del Fuego has been approved. Another report states that a new cannery for shrimp and hake and a plant for freezing fish are planned; the locality of these establishments is not known. Plans are going forward for fully equipped tuna vessels from Japan, based at Mar del Plata, to furnish a regular supply of tuna to local canneries. One of these vessels is now in operation in the South Atlantic and is expected to land 150 tons of tuna per month at Mar del Plata for canning. In November 1958, one Japanese vessel left Buenos Aires for waters off Fuego Island (at the southern tip of Argentina) for a month's investigation of fishing grounds for crabs and for fish of industrial value.

The increased catches made by these joint companies will probably not be consumed entirely in Argentina, as the local consumption of fish is small. An export trade, principally in tuna, shrimp, and centolla crab, is envisioned with the United States.

Australia

In 1956, an agreement was made in Australia between a Japanese company, a firm of United States pearl buyers, and an Australian export firm to develop a pearl-culture industry. A 65-ton pearling ship was sent from Japan to Augustus Island, 250 miles north of Broome, Australia. The Japanese company provided one-half the capital and 16 pearl-culture experts to establish this industry.

Brazil

The Brazilian Government has consistently favored joint operations with the Japanese to provide fish for the local market, and thereby reduce currency-draining imports. Since December 1955, nine

agreements have been reported; the majority originated as requests from the Brazilian Government to Japanese fishing companies for services and guidance. Two joint companies are in operation and a third is expected to start operations early in 1959.

In general, as in most joint agreements, the Japanese capital investment is represented in vessels and gear and the machinery for shore installations. The Brazilian capital participation is in the construction of shore plants and in conducting the maintenance and marketing operations. Japanese technicians with experienced Japanese crews are to teach Brazilian nationals methods of fishing, and the proportion of Brazilians in the crews is to increase each year. In some instances, most of the locally subscribed capital participation is drawn from the large Japanese colony in Brazil, and the Brazilian nationals forming the locally recruited student crews are Nisei.

Fishing rights have been granted by the Brazilian Government to about 20 Japanese fishing vessels for operations in Brazilian waters. In February 1959, 16 Japanese fishing vessels were reported actually in operation by joint companies. These included 9 long liners, 4 trawlers, 1 purse seiner, and 2 whalers. One company is expecting additional boats from Japan early in 1959. Permission for these additional vessels has been granted by the Brazilian Government.

At Recife, from a small beginning in November 1956, the Japanese have developed their largest overseas joint fishery operation. Sardine fishing, trawling, and high-seas tuna fishing are being carried on by this company. Shore installations now in operation include a cold-storage plant of 1,000-ton capacity, an ice-making plant of 20 tons daily capacity, a freezing plant of 10 tons daily capacity, and a fish-sausage plant with capacity of 30,000 to 50,000 pieces daily. A 500-ton refrigerator ship has also been brought out from Japan. A cannery to produce 800 cases of tuna daily is in operation. This plant also cans agricultural and other local produce having an outlet on the Brazilian market. The company has six tuna vessels in operation in the Atlantic off northeastern Brazil.

According to late reports this company has, for various reasons, withdrawn several vessels from active tuna fishing out of Recife. Hostility to foreign fishing operations has grown in Brazil and may have an adverse effect on all Japanese fishing companies operating in that country.

Another joint company, based also in Recife, operates four tuna boats.

At Rio de Janeiro and Santos other joint companies are being planned. Ice-making, freezing, and canning plants will be established

and trawlers, purse seiners, and tuna boats will be operated. One company plans to establish canning and refrigeration plants in the State of São Paulo (exact locality not reported); tuna will be canned for export and various fish will be salt-dried for local consumption.

Permits have been issued and joint operations started at a whaling station already established in Paraiba; the Japanese company has purchased this station. The company expects to produce 796 tons of whale oil, 1,350 tons of animal feed, 330 tons of human food, and 500 tons of bonemeal annually. This production will be used locally to replace imports in Brazil's yearly consumption of 20,000 barrels of whale oil. An agreement has also been made by the same Japanese company for the use of Santa Catarina Island at Florianopolis as a whaling station.

Burma

Since 1954, a joint Japanese-Burmese fishing venture, operating four trawlers, has been landing fish in Burma. This company processes some of the catch by drying and salting, but the major part is sold as fresh fish. Since 1955, a 250-ton cold-storage plant and a 5-ton freezer have been in use. The trawlers operate with crews two-thirds Japanese and one-third Burmese. The Burmese, as apprentice fishermen, are being taught how to handle the trawling equipment. This company also plans to conduct pelagic fishing with drift nets.

In 1957, a three-year contract was arranged with a Burmese company for a pearl-oyster operation in the Gulf of Martaban and off the Tenasserim coast of Burma. This company employs 23 Japanese fishermen, including 11 divers.

By arrangement between the Governments of Japan and Burma, seven fishing boats with nets and other fishing gear were sent to Burma in November 1958. These were to be followed by a Japanese fishery expert with 15 fishermen to teach the Burmese modern techniques in fishing.

Cambodia

In 1956, under the newly concluded Japan-Cambodian Friendship Treaty, the Cambodian Government requested of the Japanese Fisheries Agency technical aid in exploring new fishing grounds. Two fishing vessels were to be chartered and a team of Japanese fishing experts sent to Cambodia. Information is lacking on the development of this agreement.

Ceylon

Japanese long-line tuna fishing boats and some trawlers have been making port to sell their catches and take on supplies in Trincomalee and Colombo. A joint Japanese-Ceylonese company is also in operation in the tuna fishery; no shore installations have been reported.

Another combination of Japanese fishing companies plans a tuna production base in Ceylon involving cold-storage, freezing, and ice-making facilities and the establishment of canning and other processing plants. A few trawlers are planned also for fishing in waters around Ceylon. It is reported that this operation has not yet received the approval of the Government of Ceylon. This production base will parallel similar ones planned for Malaya and Singapore.

Chile

Japanese trawlers operated by joint fishing companies have been active in the Chilean fisheries since 1954. These vessels fish for the fresh-fish trade as well as for processing and fishmeal plants. Several tuna vessels are also operating from Chilean ports under joint companies or in research status. At present approximately five trawlers and two tuna boats are operating commercially. A fish-sausage processing plant appears to have a promising future.

Chilean Government approval of a joint Japanese-Chilean whaling company was finally secured in June 1957, despite strong opposition by two Chilean companies. This operation will have its base at Coronel, Concepción Province; the Japanese company will supply two catcher boats and technicians.

Chilean law provides that foreign-flag vessels may fish Chilean waters for a maximum of three years under a non-renewable permit. After this they must nationalize or leave Chilean waters.

Colombia

In 1955, Japanese exploratory fishing vessels were investigating Colombian waters, and requests were made to the Colombian Government for joint Japanese-Colombian fishing enterprises. Since then, Japanese fishing vessels, especially tuna boats, have fished for local consumption under charter to Colombian companies. The formation of several joint fishing operations is expected. These arrangements also embrace the emigration of Japanese fishermen and their families to Colombia. Colombian law requires that foreign-flag vessels fishing under permit for local companies must nationalize their fleets at a minimum rate of 25 percent annually.

Cuba

In 1957 a Cuban company contracted with a Japanese fishing company for the services of a tuna vessel for experimental fishing in waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea. With Cuban trainees aboard, tuna fishing was carried on as far as the coasts of West Africa and Northeast Brazil. The catch was landed in Cuba and principally exported to the United States as frozen cooked tuna loins. After more than a year of operation this contract was canceled in September 1958.

Cuban law requires that vessels employed by local firms must be of Cuban registry and operated by nationals. To conform to this law, the Cuban Government permitted this vessel to operate as a training ship teaching Cuban crews the Japanese methods of tuna fishing, and the Japanese fishermen were called technicians.

Dominica

An American firm is considering the establishment of a freezing and cold-storage plant in Dominica. This plant would buy tuna from Japanese vessels operating in the Atlantic and transship the fish to foreign canning plants, especially in Puerto Rico.

Dominican Republic

Immigration of a limited number of Japanese farmers and fishermen and their families was requested by the Government of the Dominican Republic in 1956. These immigrant fishermen took with them boats for fishing but were not equipped to carry on a high-seas fishery. In 1957, a Japanese scientific mission stated that the quantity of tuna available in the area was sufficient, with increased fishing facilities, for the establishment of a cannery. Further immigration of fishermen and their families is expected.

Egypt

In 1956, proposals were made to the Egyptian Government by a Japanese fishery firm for the formation of a joint Japanese-Egyptian fishery enterprise. After a Japanese exploratory mission had operated in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, the Egyptian Government indicated interest in these proposals and is currently reported negotiating agreements with Japanese firms. One proposal calls for a sardine fishery in the Mediterranean involving the construction of a sizable cannery.

Guatemala

A Japanese delegation has been investigating the possibility of a joint Japanese-Guatemalan fishery. The plan is to conduct fishing on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The amount of capital to be invested and the types of fishing craft and other equipment to be used have not yet been made known.

Haiti

A concession given by the Government of Haiti to a Japanese fishing company was signed in 1958. This contract permits the Japanese company to operate deep-sea vessels from Haitian ports. It also stipulates a 25-year exclusive right to the Japanese company to export fish taken on the high seas by Haiti-based vessels. The contract further provides that fish shall be made available to Haitian markets and that 40 percent of the crews of the company's coastal fishing vessels shall be Haitian nationals the first year, increasing to 90 percent before the end of the 25-year contract. The development of coastal fisheries in Haitian waters is one of the aims of the Government of Haiti.

Eventually, the Japanese company expects to supply one-half of the Haitian market, which annually imports dried or salt fish valued at US$1,500,000. The construction of a 600-ton freezing plant at Port-au-Prince and a shipyard for building coastal fishing vessels is planned. Shipwrights and other skilled personnel will be brought from Japan for this purpose. Since July 1958, three Japanese tuna vessels have been engaged in high-seas tuna fishing from Haitian ports, selling and transshipping part of their catches from Haiti to a cannery in Puerto Rico.

Hong Kong

Proposals have been made for joint Hong Kong-Japanese fishing endeavors but, as far as known, Japanese participation in the Hong Kong fisheries has been confined to technical assistance. Three Hong-Kong fishing companies hired 18 Japanese experts to operate 8 Japanese-built trawlers. These Japanese trawling experts returned to Japan in July 1958 when their term of employment, with six months extension, ended.

India

Explorations in waters off the west coast of India by Japanese technicians started at the request of the Government of India in 1950. Commercial fishing operations were carried out after August 1954, and a joint company, formed in 1955, is operating four trawlers

based at Bombay. The yearly production target has been 3,000 tons, mostly butterfish and marine eels for local consumption. The Japanese crews are to be replaced after Indians learn to handle the trawlers. In 1958, a Japanese training ship was also teaching Indians the hook-and-line method of tuna fishing.

Indonesia

In 1957, the Indonesian Government proposed a joint fishery company with a Japanese fishing firm, the Japanese investment of 40 percent to be represented by fishing boats, gear, and freezing and canning machinery. This joint undertaking was to be a part of Indonesia's five-year plan, and the Japanese were also to give Indonesians technical assistance in fishing, freezing, and canning techniques for 10 years.

Between 1956 and 1958 other Japanese fishing companies also planned joint operations in Indonesia, involving (1) a skipjack, tuna, and sardine packing plant in Java backed by the equivalent of more than US$1,000,000, with 200 Japanese canning technicians producing 10,000 cases a year; (2) processing plants to handle 15,000 tons of canned fish and 270 tons of fishmeal yearly by 1961; (3) a joint fishery at Macassar, Celebes, with two or three tuna ships to start fishing for local markets, and later to operate trawlers and land installations for ice making, freezing, cold storage, canning, and other processing. Information is not available to indicate whether any of the proposed agreements have been implemented.

Iran

Following a request from the Government of Iran in 1953, the Japanese surveyed the Persian Gulf to determine the extent and size of the fishery resources. A joint fishery enterprise was finally established in 1957 by a Japanese fishing company and the Government of Iran. The joint company has its headquarters on Abadan Island in the Gulf of Persia. It has a capital equivalent to about US$415,000, two-thirds Iranian and the rest supplied by the Japanese company. Freezing, cold-storage, ice-making, canning, and fishmeal plants are to be built from equipment purchased in Japan. Fishermen and technicians are to be supplied by the Japanese. Fishing vessels include one 500-ton tuna boat, one trawler, two smaller hand trawlers, and four shrimp boats. Emigration of 158 Japanese fishermen and their families is included in this arrangement. The catch, expected to total 4,200 tons of fish yearly, is to be used in export to Europe and the United States and locally for the Iranian Oil Company. Additional storage and plant space and the enlargement of the fishing fleet are planned.

Israel

In 1958, a joint fisheries company was established in Haifa, Israel, with participation of a Swiss firm, a Japanese fishing company, and Israeli interests. Initial working capital is reported to be the equivalent of US$100,000, with an additional US$200,000 to be invested at a later date. A Japanese tuna vessel of 550 tons -- the first of several vessels to be bought in Japan by this company -- has operated in the Atlantic off the west coast of Africa. A report stated that 240 tons of tuna were landed in December; a trial shipment of smoked tuna was made to France and Switzerland.

Two additional vessels of 500 tons each are reported being built in Japan for this company; these will be based at Eilat and will probably fish in the Indian Ocean.

Fishing activities are planned also in the Red Sea. One vessel is to serve as a floating fishmeal production plant to process fish not fit for human consumption. Israeli fishermen are to be trained in Japanese methods of deep-sea fishing. This company also plans to cultivate pearls in Eilat Bay. Japanese pearl experts have arrived at Eilat Bay to instruct Israeli fishermen in their methods of pearl cultivation and fishing.

Italy

In 1956, a few Japanese tuna boats fishing in the Indian Ocean brought their catches to Italian ports where they were sold. The vessels refueled in Italy, proceeded to fish Atlantic tuna grounds, and then returned to Italy with their catches, afterward sailing to Japan by way of the Indian Ocean. By 1957, some 16 Japanese vessels were based at the Italian ports of Genova, Napoli, Bari, Venice, and Ancona. The vessels operated in the Atlantic as far as the Brazilian coast and landed their catches in Italy.

An arrangement was made to barter tuna for Italian rice in order to ease Italian import difficulties. Also, to prevent opposition in Italy to excessive supplies of Japanese tuna, with consequent price declines, the amount of tuna handled was limited by the Japanese to 10,000 metric tons in 1958. About 7,000 tons of this quota was considered equivalent to exports of 20,000 tons of Italian rice to Japan; the remaining 3,000 tons of tuna were handled as a direct purchase import by Italy, and not based on the barter system.

Because of successful rice crops in Japan in the past three years, Italian rice is not needed in Japan in 1959 and the question of Japanese tuna being imported into Italy without rice barter has caused worry to Japanese tuna interests.

In 1958, about 12 or 13 Japanese tuna vessels belonging to more than seven fishing companies were selling principally yellowfin and bigeye tuna and swordfish in Italian ports. Fishing interests in Japan consider Italy's tuna market capable of absorbing 15,000 metric tons yearly from Japan, and believe that the present 10,000-ton quota should be continued or even increased with a barter system involving rice and other goods. One report predicts an increase in the quota to 12,000 tons of tuna in 1959, in spite of successful Japanese rice crops.

Kenya

Japanese tuna boats have been using Mombasa as a refueling and transshipment port. Carriers ferry the catches back to Japan. There has been no attempt to dispose of any of the tuna in East Africa. The vessels have been operating in the Seychelles and Madagascar area and off the Somalia coast.

Macao

In 1957, a joint fishing company at Macao was planned by a Chinese firm and a Japanese fishing company. Ice-making, freezing, and canning plants were also planned. Fishing was to be conducted by the Japanese in the Strait of Formosa and in the East and South China Seas, and the Chinese were to process and market the catch. The products of this company were to be principally for export. It is not known if this company is now in operation.

Madagascar

In 1957, a joint company to can and freeze tuna was formed by French interests and a Japanese fishing company. A freezing plant and cold-storage plant were to be built in Madagascar. Japanese tuna boats operate in nearby waters. The French participation in this venture is two-thirds and the Japanese one-third, for a total equivalent to about US$300,000. More recent information on this venture is not available.

Malaya

In January 1959, a corporation was established by six Malayan fish merchants and a Japanese fishing company, capitalized at M$100,000, to operate a deep-sea fishery off the west-central coast of Malaya.

A combination of several Japanese fishing companies has been seeking permits for the establishment of a tuna production base in Malaya. It is reported that agreement was reached with the Malayan

Government and that construction of the base began early in 1959. Initial operations are expected to start in June. This joint operation will involve cold-storage facilities for 500 tons, freezing equipment with a capacity of 20 tons a day, and ice-making equipment with a capacity of 30 tons a day. Canning and other processing plants will also be established. Tuna sausage, fish balls, and canned tuna will be manufactured, and it is planned to export these products to European markets. The Malayan operation will have 10 vessels fishing for tuna in the Indian Ocean, boats and crews to be sent from Japan. A catch of 5,800 tons a year is expected.

Mexico

Japanese and Mexican interests have conducted fishery negotiations but as yet no firm agreements have been reported. In 1956, a barter agreement was proposed whereby Mexican cotton, minerals, and fuel oil would be exchanged for 150 Japanese fishing boats of 100 to 200 tons. One hundred of these vessels were to be operated in the Pacific, the remaining 50 in the Gulf of Mexico. No further information is available on this barter proposal and it is supposed that the plan was abandoned.

Also, in 1956, the Mexican Government requested the services of four Japanese trawling and purse-seine technicians. In 1957, the Mexican Government proposed to grant a loan of nine million pesos for a joint operation with Japanese interests in developing a tuna fishery off Ensenada. A representative of a Japanese fishery cooperative was at that time giving fishery guidance in Vera Cruz, and expected to carry out experimental tuna fishing in the Gulf of Mexico.

Morocco (including Tangier)

One tuna vessel was operating from a base in Morocco in 1957. Recent reports indicate that a joint fishery has been formed by a Japanese fishing company and an Italian trading firm to establish a base at Tangier. A 500-ton tuna vessel will be sent out from Japan in May 1959 for this fishing operation.

New Hebrides

A joint operation, formed in 1957 by Australian, American, and Japanese interests on Espíritu Santo Island, has built a cold-storage plant with capacity of 500 tons, an ice-making plant with capacity of 20 tons of ice daily, and a freezing plant capable of handling 30 tons of fish daily. The cold-storage facility is being enlarged by an additional capacity of 200 tons. Japanese capital investment in this enterprise is reported to be 50 percent.

In 1958, eight to twelve Japanese tuna boats were reported operating as far as 600 miles from Espíritu Santo, and delivering their catches to this company. On each vessel there is a complement of 75, of whom 20 are Japanese. The catch is composed largely of albacore, yellowfin, and bigeye tuna and marlin. The albacore is frozen and shipped to the United States. Other fish is frozen, smoked, or salted and sent to Japan or sold locally. For the first year of operation, the export target to the United States was placed at 3,000 metric tons. A 900-ton freezer carrier has been placed in service carrying frozen tuna to the United States. Experimental fishing for shrimp and pearl shells is also planned by the joint company.

French interests in New Hebrides plan to build a cannery to pack tuna for the Pacific Island trade and elsewhere, except the United States. This cannery will apparently obtain its supply of raw tuna from the joint company.

Pakistan

In 1957, proposals were made to establish a joint shrimp operation between a Japanese fishing company and a British-owned Pakistan company. The joint operation was to be founded with a capital of one million rupees; the Japanese were to furnish the vessels, gear, technicians, and fishermen. The catch was to be exported to the United States. The Government of Pakistan is reported to have offered 5,000 acres of land free to Japanese fishermen-colonists.

In 1958, a Japanese exploratory fishing vessel chartered by the Japan Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Association received approval from the Government of Pakistan to explore the fisheries of the Bay of Bengal while en route from Singapore to Ceylon. Two Japanese fishing experts were to remain about one month in East Pakistan to survey coastal waters. A trawler accompanied the exploratory vessel for this survey.

Panama

During 1958, arrangements were made by the Japanese to sell tuna to a U.S. canning concern through an intermediary in Cristobal, Panama. The catches handled in this manner are reportedly all yellowfin tuna taken in the South Atlantic by Japanese vessels.

Peru

In 1957, a request was made by Peru to the Japan Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Society to provide a Peruvian whaling company with three captains, three gunners, a navigator, and an engineer. The Society expressed a willingness to cooperate but no further informa-

tion is available to indicate the implementation of this technical assistance plan.

Philippines

One joint Japanese-Philippine company began operations in 1957. This company constructed a cannery in Navotas, Rizal. The plan envisioned large-scale canning of tuna, mackerel, sardines, anchovies, and other seafood products, and the manufacture of fishmeal, fish oil, fish glue, shark leather, and other products. Expected daily production of the cannery is 30,000 half-pound cans of fish; the fishmeal plant is expected to produce five tons of dried fishmeal daily. Berthing facilities for six deep-sea fishing vessels are to be constructed behind the cannery.

In 1957, proposals also were made for a base and packing plant on Mindanao for large-scale exploitation of skipjack tuna. Joint fishery operations and processing plants for the manufacture of fish sausages and ham for local consumption have been proposed for Manila and Cebu.

A joint Japanese-Philippine shipbuilding operation to be located near Manila was proposed in 1958. It will be able to build 15 wooden fishing boats of the 100-ton class and repair 6,000 tons of wooden vessels. Although not stated, these figures are presumably annual production capacity.

In 1958, an eight-man team of Japanese pearl experts was sent to the Philippines to investigate the possibility of a joint project with a local company. Prospects for pearl culture appear good in Mindanao.

Ryukyu Islands

In 1951, a joint Japanese-Ryukyuan pearl-culture company was formed with 40 percent Japanese investment. This company, specializing in black pearls, has exported exclusively to Japan.

Samoa

Since 1955, a canning plant operated in Samoa by a United States firm has purchased tuna from Japanese vessels operating in the central and south Pacific. This cannery, enlarged and modernized, now employs from 350 to 400 local people, and through its payroll contributes approximately one-quarter of a million dollars to the Samoan economy. In 1957, approximately 56 Japanese vessels were fishing principally for this cannery. A freezer-carrier is used to transport to Japan tuna rejected for export. Samoan fishermen are

learning the Japanese long-line methods of tuna fishing.

Sarawak

A one-year operation with two Japanese tuna boats was based in Sarawak in 1956. Catches were exported by Sarawak fishermen to Borneo and Singapore. A joint company was being formed to finance a continuation of this development. Information is lacking as to its present status.

Seychelles

In 1956, because of the need of a fishing base in the western Indian Ocean, Japanese tuna interests were seeking a joint agreement with Great Britain and a permit to establish a base in the Seychelles Islands. No information is available on further development of this project.

Singapore

In 1956, the Government of Singapore authorized Japanese fishing boats to transship their catches of tuna and replenish supplies in Singapore harbor, but not to land any part of the catch there. A joint pearling venture was being sought at that time.

Two Singapore companies using Japanese-owned vessels began operating in 1957 to supply fish to the local market. One company, on a two-year contract, was using four Japanese trawlers to fish principally for sea bream. The other company had two boats and about 20 fishermen from Japan operating on a one-year contract.

A combination of several Japanese fishing companies has been seeking to establish a tuna production base at Singapore, similar to the base reportedly started in Malaya in 1959. No further word is available on this proposed joint operation.

Taiwan

A joint Japanese-Chinese fishing company was formed in Taiwan in 1957. This agreement provided that four boats were to be built by each party. Five Japanese tuna technicians would be provided for each boat to give guidance to local fishermen in high-seas tuna fishing techniques. Fueling bases were established at Keelung and Takao.

Also in 1957, a Japanese shipyard concluded a technical cooperative agreement with a shipyard in Taiwan to build tuna vessels in the 350-gross-ton class. A purse seiner is operating in Taiwanese waters with Japanese crew members training Chinese fishermen in

modern purse-seine methods.

A joint whaling venture based at Pingtung started operations in February 1957. Vessels and crews are furnished by the Japanese. However, lack of storage and processing facilities in Taiwan appear to limit any significant expansion of this project in the near future.

Thailand

In 1957, fishing rights were granted to a Japanese fishing company and arrangements were made to start fishing operations at once. A Japanese mother ship of 100 tons and four fishing boats were to be operated by the company on a percentage basis. The Japanese were to retain 75 percent of the catch, and deliver 25 percent to the Thai Government through a local firm. In order not to compete unduly with Thai fishermen, these products would be used by the armed forces of Thailand.

A joint Japanese-Thai tuna fishing operation proposed by the Government of Thailand for Terutao Island in 1956 has apparently been postponed because of lack of funds. This operation was envisioned as a five to six million dollar base with facilities for about 100 vessels. Shore installations were to include capacity for 60 tons of ice making daily, 25 tons freezing daily, 2,000 tons frozen storage, and 500 tons ice storage. Also planned was a cannery with a production capacity of 1,500 cases daily, and a fish-sausage plant producing 20,000 pieces daily. Fishing operations were to be conducted by the Japanese. The construction of this base with its processing plants was to be undertaken by the Japanese who also contracted to build 50 medium-sized tuna boats. This building program was to be completed in three years. The catch was for export to the European market and, to a lesser degree, for the local market. Capitalization was planned with 51 percent Japanese and 49 percent Thai participation.

Trinidad

Yellowfin tuna is being sold to canneries in eastern United States by one Japanese company fishing in the Atlantic and Caribbean and using Trinidad as the transshipment point.

United States

A joint Japanese-United States firm, located at Boston, Massachusetts, began manufacturing fish sausages in 1957. Production of two tons a week has been claimed, but sales are still in the experimental stage. The company intends to rely on large customers such as department stores, hotels, and restaurants.

Venezuela

In 1958, after negotiations and investigations which began in 1955, a joint Japanese-Venezuelan fishing enterprise began operations in the Caribbean. The Venezuelan company invested 60 percent of the capital including one tuna boat, and the Japanese company invested 40 percent including two tuna boats and two trawlers. Two Japanese tuna boats are reported to have left Japan for Cumaná, Venezuela, for this enterprise. The Venezuelan firm will pack the tuna catches of the joint company for both domestic and export markets. Japanese experts will train local personnel in preparing tuna for export.

Viet Nam

Plans for a joint trawling operation between a Japanese fishing company and Vietnamese interests were being made in 1956. No further information is available on this joint agreement. Private Vietnamese fishing interests, however, chartered three pairs of Japanese bull trawlers in 1957.

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